

EMIGRATION & MIGRATION**A Refutation of Painful Slanders.**

The following letter is taken from the Dublin Freeman's Journal of the 17th ult.:
To the editor of the Freeman:

Northumberland House,
Beresford Place,
Dublin, Sept. 10th.

Sir,—In that spirit of fair play which characterizes the national journal of Ireland, I hope you will give me space for a few remarks in reply to two letters published in the Freeman of Wednesday and Thursday last on the subject of

EMIGRATION TO MANITOBA and the Northwest. The first has been written by Mr. John C. Fleming, I presume an Irish exile, who found liberty and a home in Canada for thirteen years, in return for which he slanders an important section of his fellow-citizens and depreciates the most productive area of the Dominion. Failing to find scope for his genius and industry on the American continent, G. M. B., the writer of No. 2, has returned to the bosom of his family to consume the bread of idleness or extort more rent from the farmers and peasantry of Ireland for his sustenance. However, I am confident the hearsay statements of Mr. Fleming and the apology of G. M. B. for the lack of push and energy cannot disturb the repose of the people of Canada with their six or eight million dollars surplus revenue, or impede the progress of Manitoba, which has developed so far faster than any other country, except perhaps California, the settlement of which was so materially assisted by the gold discovery. When I left Winnipeg in 1889, the population scarcely numbered 7,000, and the assessed value of property was short of four million dollars. The population of the city is now close on 30,000, and the assessed value of property over thirty million dollars. In that year not more than 100,000 bushels of wheat were raised in Manitoba, while the estimated

WHEAT CROP FOR THIS SEASON will exceed over five million bushels, and they expect before many years to place wheat on the Liverpool market at a little over 30s. per qr. On the fertile plains extending over 900 miles from the Red River valley to the base of the Rocky Mountains you could scarce find 2,000 head of cattle in 1889. Now there are twenty or thirty well organized ranches, on which the cattle will shortly be estimated by millions. The 66 miles of railway from Emerson to Winnipeg were not fully completed when I left

Winnipeg. Since then, besides many branch lines, 1,200 of the Canadian Pacific have been built, extending from Lake Superior to Calgary, close

to the Rocky Mountains. Before the close of the season this road will have reached the summit of the Rocky Mountains, and within the next two years the entire line will be built, fully equipped and in running order, from Halifax to British Columbia, a distance little short of 4,000 miles.

Beyond question, the Premier, Sir John Macdonald, who conceived this project of binding together with an iron band the various provinces of Canada, which his genius had politically contended, must take high rank amongst the statesmen of this age. But let me ask, is there another country on earth besides Canada, with only four and a half millions of people, that could undertake and accomplish such a gigantic work?

There can be no doubt but

THE CANADIAN PACIFIC SYNDICATE has pushed on their work with energy and spirit, and it speaks something for their liberality when we find it stated in the late Canadian papers that Mr. Stephens the President, donated \$80,000 to the General Hospital at Montreal, and Mr. McIntyre, the vice-President, \$80,000 to McGill University. Although not directly concerned with the land and emigration policy adopted by this railroad syndicate, and I know very little of their proposal to the Imperial Government to settle a number of Irish families on their land, except what I find stated in the Freeman and other papers, still I am satisfied a practical project of colonization, carried out liberally, would benefit the landless peasantry of Ireland. About ten years ago the Canadian Government set apart a number of townships in Manitoba on which some three thousand Mennonite families from southern Russia have settled. Many of these people were so poor that the Government had to advance them over a hundred thousand dollars on the security of their brethren in Ontario. But, notwithstanding their poverty, and the disadvantages of not being able to speak the language of their adopted country, the bulk of these families were in comfortable circumstances when I visited their settlements nearly four years ago, case.

and by this time I calculated every dollar of the Government loan has been repaid. With varied experience I think I can estimate the

CAPABILITIES OF MY COUNTRYMEN.

I have directed their labors on large undertakings, and many times worked by their sides at home and abroad, so that, from experience extending over many years and many lands, I am convinced there is nothing that Mennonites, or any other people, can do, but may be accomplished by Irishmen when judiciously organized and skilfully instructed. While faithfully serving the Canadian Government, and to the best of my ability, I have no desire that Irishmen who can live comfortably at home should emigrate, for after thirty years spent in wandering through the world I felt pleased to get back to the old land again. Still, when Irishmen are removed to make room for cattle, they must find a home somewhere, while men with energy are ever seeking more ample fields for industry. For those who desire to settle on land and devote themselves to agriculture, I am satisfied there is no place open for settlement where a man with little capital can have a fairer prospect of success than in Manitoba and the Northwest Territories of Canada; while in the older provinces, with all the appliances of civilization within easy reach, fine farms with beautiful homesteads can be purchased on easy terms. Last year Canada received 112,458 immigrants, more than 70,000 of whom settled in Manitoba and the Northwest, which must eventually, from the very nature of its climate and resources, contain many millions of the most masterful and energetic people on the American continent. The climate of the Northwest, although cold in winter, is bracing and healthful. The land, which is intersected and watered by many noble rivers, is unsurpassed for its fertility. Coal of fine quality is now being raised on the banks of the Saskatchewan, and no man can estimate the mineral wealth of British Columbia and the Rocky Mountains. Then, with a railway stretched from ocean to ocean, and branch lines permeating all the fertile country, the Dominion of Canada, with its home rule government, cannot fail to become, at no distant date, one of the most potent and prosperous countries on earth.

THOMAS CONNOLY,
Canadian Government Agent.

CANADIAN.

Two buffaloes from the plains were shipped to Scotland on account of Lord Lorne.

Mrs. Marshall, the woman shot by her husband in Moncton, N. B., is improving. Her husband acted like a mad man.

Hon. D. A. Smith and John Hamilton, with George Stephens, president of the Canada Pacific railway, have purchased a half interest in the Intercolonial Coal Company, of Cape Breton, for \$130,000.

In the Court of Appeal, at Toronto, in the well known case of McLaren v. Canada Central railway, their lordships being equally divided in opinion, the appeal of the railway company was dismissed with costs. The plaintiff has twice obtained a verdict for \$100,000 for the burning of a quantity of lumber by a spark from an engine at Carleton Place. The case will be carried to the Supreme Court.

At the Toronto assizes some months ago, Monkhouse, a brakeman, was awarded \$1,500 damages against the Grand Trunk railway company for severe injuries sustained owing to a frog near the union station not being packed. The company appealed, and judgment was given by the Court of Appeal, allowing the appeal with costs on the ground that an act of the Local Legislature, providing that all frogs shall be packed, was not binding on a Dominion road.

The Globe says that one of the results of the late amalgamation of the Toronto, Grey and Bruce railway with the Ontario and Quebec is the resignation from the former of Mr. Edmund Wragge, manager.

line. The vacancy has been filled appointing Mr. W. Whyte, manager of the Credit Valley railway, to the position, so that that gentleman now holds the position of manager of the Credit Valley, Toronto, Grey and Bruce, and Ontario & Quebec railways, all branches of the Canada Pacific line. Mr. Wragge has been appointed to a position on the Grand Trunk in order to meet a want long felt by merchants and business men in Toronto. Full powers have been given him to deal with and settle all questions in dispute without reference to Mr. Hickson at Montreal, thus entailing delay and inconvenience as has hitherto been the

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THE BRANDON WEEKLY MAIL.

Brandon Weekly Mail.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1883.

At a public meeting at Oshawa, Ontario, a Grit speaker denounced Sir John and the N.P. in high terms, and the Globe says "feeling runs very high here." If any one will tell us of a single instance in which "feeling did not run very high" in the Globe office, whenever Sir John's name was brought into question, we will be very happy to make him a present worthy of the evidence. It is the success of the Conservative party, under Sir John Macdonald, that always brings the Globe to the boiling point.

NEWFOUNDLAND is about to imitate the example of the rest of her Britannic Majesty's colonies, and is making arrangements with the Colonial Office through which she is to have a representative in England. "The oldest British colony" is at last awakened to a sense of her responsibility in this world. She has some very important interests to conserve, and a vast export trade to protect. The High Commissioner for Canada, and several Agents-General for the Australian possessions of the empire, have done well for their respective governments, and there is no reason why Newfoundland could not be helped in the same manner.

There is a dreadful row up at the Pile o' Bones these times. The man with a bald head is chasing a "vagabond reporter" around the prairie with that empty bottle, and "wouldn't he like to catch him?" It appears that a reverend gentleman was to lecture up at the creek, one evening lately, while Nicholas, of Russia, was measuring the electric light at Winnipeg with a spoon, and he left instructions with his amanuensis to treat the lecture as a model critique. As the reporter had a girl some distance away who wanted to see him on lecture night, the reporter wrote his diagnosis on a crumpled paper, and the lecturer never came. Holy Moses! but you could see the smoke fly when that wig got home again!

There seems to be something demoralizing in the air of Regina. We have all heard of Mr Davin and his whiskey bottle, and now comes the report that the Manitoba Legislature, in a body got gloriously drunk and jolly while stopping over at the Pile o' Bones on their free ride over the C.P.R. Yells and oaths made night hideous; one member of the party was charged with being present without an invitation, and various uncomplimentary epithets were bandied about. The Manitoba Legislature seems to be a social gang, and when they found Nick Davin he warned them of the danger of being bound with anything in their boot.

The foregoing is from the Toronto News. It is evident from the extract, bottles can be indulged in, in the sanctums of the Ontario papers, even without the perants that are such an embargo in the North-West.

THE TORONTO GLOBE still keeps barking at the Senate. This is the latest:

"The irresponsible Senate must go. The people of Canada are essentially Democratic, and will not much longer tolerate interferences with legislation by those some of whom as the Pacific Scandal evidence showed, bought their life tenure with cash, and all of whom sought, like members of the House of Commons, to render periodically an account of their stewardship to the electors."

Some years ago, during the Macdonald regime, the Globe used to fawn over the iniquities of the Senate calling it the refuge for political prostitutes, and other pet names, but subsequently the Grits took office and the late George Brown took a seat in the same refuge. For the next four years there were no complaints, and it has only been revived when the Conservatives came into power again. It is apparent from this there are again some Grits who would like to become "honorable Senator of the Dominion of Canada."

Some of our Free Trade exchanges attribute the commercial failures of the past nine months to the baneful effects of the N.P. To set these right we reproduce the following from an

authority that all will admit is well posted. When failures have been excessive in Free Trade England, it is scarcely good logic to argue the same state of things has been induced by the N.P. in Canada. The total number of failures in the United Kingdom and Ireland, during the week ending September 1, was 205, as reported to Kemp Mercantile Gazette, London, against 185 in the corresponding week in 1882, and 198 in the like week in 1881. The total in England and Wales was 189, against 169 and 120 respectively in the corresponding week in August in 1882 and 1881. The total in Scotland was 14, against 12 and 8, and in Ireland it was 2 against 4 and none in like weeks in last year, and the year preceding.

It is generally argued that the nation that is able to negotiate a loan among its own people, has little to fear from national indebtedness, but this doctrine is open to grave suspicion. Great Britain has had, it is admitted, but little difficulty with her national obligations, but all nations are not favored as is Great Britain. To-day France owes \$4,683,840,000, or nearly one fifth more than Great Britain. The debt of her chief city, Paris, is \$500,000,000, much larger than that of London; and because, so far, no perceptible inconvenience is experienced is no evidence trouble would not arise under circumstances that are likely to crop up at any moment. At present the interest of the national debt of France is being paid promptly, and the holders of government debentures look for these payments to meet their obligations as the average mechanic looks for his wages to meet his weekly board bills. So long as business runs in its present even way, under the immense recuperative power of the country, no uneasiness need be experienced; but supposing the country was driven into an expensive war, the most disastrous results would naturally be expected. In that event the government would suspend the payment of the "rentes," as the interest is called, and the holders of the bonds would be compelled to repudiate their obligations, and in this way the work of suspension would extend from the government down to the commonest laborer in the realm. For obvious reasons, a war with Great Britain would not seriously affect the business of that country, but so heavy is the debt of France that any important interruption would be almost certain to spread universal disaster and financial ruin.

In a foot note to a lengthy article from the Globe, on the composition of the Manitoba Government, the Grit organ on 12th street says: "His (the Hon Mr Miller's) talents are of the most ordinary kind, and he is known to be unscrupulous as a 'partisan.' As a matter of fact we might expect the word 'unscrupulous' to come in under any circumstances, for no one ever heard a Grit print use any finer expression towards a Conservative politician. In their eyes any Conservative who rises to distinction must do so through stratagem, the outgrowth of bad principle. This is a sad commentary upon the crudity of the race, but as is none the less the truth, but as Grits in general are such strangers to reward for merit alone, we can well afford to put the most charitable construction upon the wisest statement of our neighbor. It is different, however, with the reference to that gentleman's ability—the statement is false, and the writer well knows it to be so. When Mr. Miller was a practising barrister in St. Catharines, he stood at the head of the profession there. But if this is not enough, the satisfaction he gave on the bench in this country should, to any reasonable man, furnish the rest. The experience of our neighbor in swallowing its utterances in reference to the Woodworth mine ought to teach it a lesson upon truth, if not upon the ordinary court-cases of business life. Mr. Miller

like the rest of our race, has his faults and short comings, but lack of sufficient talent to enable him to discharge ably and creditably the duties of his present position is certainly not one of either.

There is little to wonder at in the mistakes made by English emigrants coming to this country, so great is the ignorance in the past of Canada's great resources. It was reported of Sir Isaac Newton in his palmy days that he asked a carpenter to cut a large hole in the bottom of his door to let the cat in and out, and a small one for the kitten. "Yes," said the carpenter, "but can't the kitten get through where the cat does?" "Oh!" said the philosopher, "but I never thought of that." This was absent mindedness, as the thoughts of this great man were absorbed in something deeper at the time. It is not the same with old country people in their mistakes concerning the Canadian Northwest. At one time the British admiralty sent out vessels for use on our lakes with tanks in them to hold fresh water, but this was a mistake through want of knowledge, the result of insufficient opportunities. This argument cannot, however, be used at the present time, as enough has been written to educate all so far as writing can educate. But it still appears there is nothing like personal observation. The other day Lord Kimberley Chief Justice of England, in speaking at a meeting in the United States, of the magnitude of Canada, said that before he had visited this country he thought he could stand on one side of lake Ontario and see across to the other. It does appear strange to think that a man of his education should have formed such an opinion, from his reading, but when he did, it furnishes a full explanation for the ignorance of others who have not been blessed with more than the ordinary opportunities.

THE LOSS OF 100,000 LIVES AT JAVA AND ISCHIA IN THE FURIOUS EARTHQUAKES OF A COUPLE OF WEEKS AGO SENT A THRILL OF HORROR THROUGHOUT THE CIVILIZED WORLD, BUT STILL DREADFUL AND ALL AS WERE THESE CONVULSIONS, THEY TEACH US ONE IMPORTANT TRUTH, THAT THE EARTH IS STILL ALIVE, AND, AS A CONSEQUENCE, A FIT HABITATION FOR THE ANIMAL AND VEGETABLE CREATIONS. THE MOST COMMONLY ACCEPTED THEORY OF CREATION IS THAT AT ONE TIME INFINITE SPACE WAS FILLED WITH GASEOUS MATTER, WHICH IN MOTION GRADUALLY SEPARATED INTO QUANTITIES WHICH FROM REVOLUTIONARY MOTIONS ASSUMED SPHEROIDAL FORMS, WHEN A COOLING PROCESS SET IN. AS THESE SPHERES COOL ON THE OUTSIDE, AND ARE STILL COOLING, THEY CONTRACT THEIR DIMENSIONS, AND THIS CONTRACTION GIVES RISE TO ERUPTIONS THROUGH VOLCANOES AND EARTHQUAKES. TELESCOPIC OBSERVATIONS PROVE THAT THE MOON HAS ALREADY SO FAR UNDERGONE ALL THESE CHANGES THAT LIFE IS NOW EXTINCT. THE CRATERS OF VOLCANOES ARE VISIBLE, THE TRACKS OF EARTHQUAKES THAT HAVE BEEN ARE VISIBLE, BUT AS THERE IS NO TRACE OF LIVING STREAMS, OR ATMOSPHERIC SURROUNDINGS, THE EVIDENCES OF DESTRUCTION TO THE ANIMAL AND VEGETABLE KINGDOMS ARE FURNISHED BY THESE ALONE. THERE IS NO DOUBT BUT THAT THE MOON WAS ONCE THE SCENE OF ACTIVITY NOW SO PROMINENT UPON THE EARTH, BUT THIS GENERATIONS LONG PAST, HAS ENTIRELY CEASED TO EXIST. THE CHANGES ON THIS EARTH ALSO TELL US THAT OUR SPHERE IS GRADUALLY UNDERGOING THE SAME VARIATIONS, AND WHEN THE ERUPTIONS OF THIS PLANET CEASE TO OCCUR, TIME WITH ITS OCCUPANTS WILL ALSO BE NO MORE.

NOT AROUND THE EXECUTIBILITY OF THE LAW OF OUR DAY, BUT SUCH A TERMINATION OF ALL THINGS AS MORE THAN MODERATELY CERTAIN, AT SOME DISTANT PERIOD IN THE FUTURE.

ON ITS KNEES

OUR NEIGHBOR IS ON ITS PILGRIMAGE TO MECCA TO DO PENANCE AT THE SHRINE OF MAHOMET. HERE IS AN EXTRACT FROM ITS ISSUE OF THE 10TH INST:

"In the issue of the Sun of the 11th September it was said, 'The Woodworth company are doing next to nothing. Without capital and with an extended credit they find themselves pretty nearly at the end of their string.' These words were written under

the impression that they were true and with no desire to injure the Saskatchewan Coal Co. They were written on information which at the time we believed to be correct. We have since learned that it was not correct. We have reason to believe that the company were at no time without capital; and that their credit, instead of being exhausted, has been good throughout. The fact that their mine has been developed to a capacity of one hundred tons per day of an output is sufficient evidence of this."

WE COULD AFFORD TO LET THIS PASS FOR WHAT IT IS INTENDED TO BE—AN APOLOGY FOR ITS RECENT WILFUL MISREPRESENTATION OF THE PROGRESS OF THE WOODWORTH MINE, AS SATISFACTION OUT OF MR. WOODWORTH FOR HIS CONSERVATISM—WERE IT NOT FOR THE FACT, THE TAIL END OF THE PETITION EMBODIES THE LANGUAGE OF THE GENUINE SYCOPHANT. IN ITS CLOSING SENTENCE THE PRINT SAYS, "THE OUTPUT OF ONE HUNDRED TONS OF COAL IS AN EVIDENCE OF THE COMPANY'S MEANS," THE CAPABILITY OF WHICH IT (THE ORGAN) HAD SO GROSSLY MISREPRESENTED BUT A FEW DAYS BEFORE. IF THIS WAS THE LANGUAGE OF THE TRUE PENITENT AFTER THE RESTORATION OF SIGHT, WE WOULD EXCUSE IT, BUT WHEN THIS SAME OUTPUT, WHICH IT IS ALLEGED THROWS A DIFFERENT LIGHT ON THE OPERATIONS OF THE COMPANY, HAD BEEN ANNOUNCED WHILE THE PRINT WAS STILL LIBELING THE COMPANY, THE ONLY INFERENCE IS THAT THE "REGRET" IS FORCED INSTEAD OF VOLUNTEERED.

WE HEARTILY APPROVE OF THE CAREFUL CRITICISM OF THE LEGISLATIVE ACTS OF THE POLITICIAN, AS WELL AS OF THE PUBLIC ACTS OF ALL PUBLIC MEN; BUT THERE SHOULD, EXCEPT IN A FEW SPECIAL CASES, BE BROUGHT TO A HARMLESS TERMINATION. IF MR. WOODWORTH WERE A REFORMER THE PUBLIC WOULD HAVE SEEN NONE OF THIS ADVERSE CRITICISM, BUT IT WOULD ALSO HAVE BEEN SPARED THE AMUSEMENT AFFORDED BY THE CONTORTIONS OF THE APOLLOST. THERE IS ONE SATISFACTION, HOWEVER, ARISING OUT OF THE SOMER-SAULT—it matters not that it has been effected by the cold steel of a writ for libel—the public will be treated to no more of the gross misrepresentations of the organ. IN THE ESTIMATION OF ITS FRIENDS, THE PRINT MUST DECLINE AS AN AUTHORITY ON FACTS, AND TO ITS OPPONENTS THE AMUSEMENT MUST BE GENUINE FROM EVERY POINT OF VIEW.

THE REFORMATION, HOWEVER, WILL BE EQUALLY SERVICABLE—NO MATTER WHETHER EFFECTED THROUGH FEAR OF THE LAW, OR A RECENTLY MANUFACTURED LOVE FOR POLITICAL OPPONENTS.

CIVIC EXPENDITURES.

NOW THAT THERE ARE SUCH NUMEROUS REPORTS ABOUT ALDERMANIC JOBBERY, WILFUL WASTE OF PUBLIC FUNDS, AND OTHER CHARGES OF A SIMILAR CHARACTER, OUR CITY COUNCIL SHOULD SEE THAT THEIR POLICY OF EXPENDITURE IS GOVERNED BY PRINCIPLES RECOGNIZED TO BE ADVANTAGEOUS IN PLACES CIRCUMSTANCES AS BRANDON IS AT THE PRESENT MOMENT. THE PLACE IS GROWING VERY FAST, AND WHAT PROPORTIONS IT MAY REACH IN FIVE YEARS HENCE, IT IS BEYOND THE POWER OF MAN TO TELL, SO NO EXPENDITURES OF A COSTLY DESCRIPTION, DESIGNED TO SERVE THE FUTURE, UNLESS THEY ARE OF A CLASS THAT CAN BE TURNED TO ACCOUNT IN THE FUTURE SHOULD BE MADE. IT WILL BE BUT A SHORT TIME BEFORE A SERVABLE CITY HALL WILL BE REQUIRED, IN FACT, IT IS REQUIRED NOW, IF WE ONLY HAD A FORECAST OF THE ONE THAT WOULD SERVE ALL PURPOSES IN FIVE YEARS' TIME, AND NO EXPENDITURES SHOULD BE MADE ON SUBSTANTIAL STRUCTURES THAT COULD OR SHOULD BECOME A PORTION OF THE NEW CITY BUILDINGS OF THE FUTURE. IN THIS VIEW THE EXPENDITURE ON THE HOUSE TOWER IS NOT WARRANTED UNDER THE CIRCUMSTANCES. FOR THE SAME REASON THE ERECTION OF A DURABLE REGISTRY OFFICE, AT THIS JUNCTURE, IS OPEN TO QUESTION. IT IS DECIDEDLY BETTER TO DELAY ALL EXPENSIVE STRUCTURES UNTIL THE PLAN OF CITY BUILDINGS THAT WILL SERVE A PLACE OF FROM 25,000 TO 50,000 INHABITANTS IS DECIDED ON, AND THEN MAKE EVERY OUTLAWS A PORTION OF SUCH A SCHEME. THIS WILL BE MONEY SAVED IN THE END.

WINNIPEG HAS SEEN THE FOOLISHNESS OF FRUITING AWAY PUBLIC FUNDS ON USELESS STRUCTURES UNTIL ITS DEBT IS NOW OVER \$80 PER CAPITA. PORTAGE LA Prairie COUNCILS, THROUGH A SYSTEM OF BIDDING, BORDERING ON CRIMINALITY HAVE SUNK THE TOWN IN A DEBT OF \$827,000, OR \$109 PER HEAD, THROUGH SECTIONAL JEALOUSIES, AND INCOMPETENCY; AND THE BRANDON BOARD OUGHT TO TAKE LESSONS

FROM THE LEAVES OF THOSE BOOKS. BIDDING USES TO RAILWAYS, WHERE THE PAYMENTS ARE NOT TOO LARGE FOR THE RETURNS, ARE ALL RIGHT ENOUGH, BECAUSE THE ROADS ARE A PERMANENT ASSET, LIABLE TO NO VARIATION, BUT EXPENDITURES ON MANY OTHER SCHEMES ARE SIMPLY SO MUCH MONEY THROWN AWAY, AT THE PRESENT AGE OF THE CITY. WE SINCERELY HOPE IT IS FUTURE REQUIREMENTS, INSTEAD OF IMMEDIATE NECESSITIES, THAT WILL INDUCE THE COUNCIL IN ALL THEIR FUTURE APPROPRIATIONS.

MORE RAILWAYS.

THE COUNTY COUNCIL HAVE BEFORE THEM A RAILWAY SCHEME COMPOSED OF TWO SECTIONS, THAT IS OF ESPECIAL INTEREST TO OUR READERS IN BOTH CITY AND COUNTRY. THE PROPOSITION IS TO UNITE IN ONE BY-LAW TWO BONUSES OF \$70,000 EACH—ONE TO AID THE CONSTRUCTION OF A BRANCH FROM THE CITY NEARLY DIRECT TO FORT ELICE AND THENCE NORTH WESTERLY, FOR THE SUPPORT OF WHICH THE CITY HAS ALREADY VOTED \$50,000, AND THE OTHER TO BUILD A SECOND BRANCH NEARLY DUE SOUTH, DEFLECTING A LITTLE TO THE EAST TO EVADE THE MOUNTAINS, THENCE WESTERLY THROUGH ROUNTHWAITE TO A DISTANCE OF ABOUT TWENTY-FIVE MILES, TO BE EXTENDED WESTERLY INDEFINITELY AT SOME TIME IN THE FUTURE. THE OBJECTIONS GENERALLY RAISED TO ALL RAILWAY PROJECTS ARE VERY NATURALLY RAISED TO THIS; BUT IT IS THEIR OWN INTERESTS THE PEOPLE HAVE TO LOOK TO, INDEPENDENT OF, AND SEPARATED FROM, ALL THE SPUN THEORIES ALTOGETHER. THERE IS, AS A MATTER OF FACT, AN ARGUMENT AGAINST THE PRINCIPLE OF BONUSES ALTOGETHER, BUT IT IS ALWAYS BUSINESS TO SPEND ONE DOLLAR IF FIVE CAN BE MADE OUT OF THE OUTLAY, AND THIS IS THE MOTIVE THAT SHOULD POSSESS THE RATEPAYERS WHEN EVER ENTERPRISES OF THE RAILWAY CLASS COME BEFORE THEM.

FOR ALL TIME, MANITOBA IS DESTINED TO BE AN AGRICULTURAL AND CATTLE RAISING COUNTRY, AND THE SCHEMES THAT WILL ENABLE THE FARMERS TO REACH THE BEST MARKET AT THE LEAST POSSIBLE COST ARE THE SCHEMES FOR THE CONSUMMATION OF WHICH THEY SHOULD BE WILLING TO CONTRIBUTE. BRANDON IS THE NATURAL MARKET TOWN FOR THE PEOPLE OF THE TWO OBJECTIVE POINTS WE HAVE NAMED AND FOR ALL THE INTERMEDIATE PLACES, AND FROM ITS GEOGRAPHICAL LOCATION, AS WELL AS FROM THE OTHER AUXILIARY CAUSES, IT IS CERTAIN TO ALWAYS BE A MARKET UNEQUALLED IN THE CANADIAN NORTHWEST. ITS ADVANTAGES WILL ALWAYS BRING A SUFFICIENT NUMBER OF COMPETITORS UPON THE SCENE TO MAKE MARKETS SOUGHT BY THE PEOPLE OF A LARGE SURROUNDING. WITH THESE FACTS BEFORE THE FACETS OF THE BRANDON MUNICIPALITY, THEIR DUTY OUGHT TO APPEAR CLEAR TO THEMSELVES WITHOUT MANY SUGGESTIONS FROM US.

There are some who, with the exception to the composition of the company directing the one hundred and others who take exception to those constituting the other, but as both companies are so far simply provisional and liable to be materially changed, if not wholly supplanted altogether, by new corporations who will prosecute the work, there is but little to be found fault with on this head; but even if either or both of the present companies were to remain constituted as they are during the projection of the work, the public interests can be safeguarded under the provisions of the by-law to be submitted that, come what may, there need be no cause for regret. If a man buys a horse on time, it need be of no concern to him to whom he gives his note for payment, if he secures the animal; and the composition of any railway company need give the ratepayers interested no concern so long as their debts are only handled over pro rata as the work is performed. It is the road and its operation the ratepayers should look for and not for particular individuals in the composition of railway companies. We believe in the by-law in question, this matter will be particularly looked after much for this feature of the question.

Theories are perhaps valuable in certain matters, but when it comes

down to railways, it is the practical argument that is best understood, and for this reason we will give the ratepayers interested a few facts. It is, we believe, generally admitted that from any point twenty-five miles distant it costs about 16 cents per bushel to market oats and from 20 to 25 cents to market wheat by team. At the price this year it will cost all oats will bring on the market to take them there, and about the one third of the price of the other crops. In greater distances the expenses are of course higher and vice versa. To bring this cost to its minimum is the great aim of the Manitoba farmer. With the present assessed value of Brandon municipality at \$2,471,829, the annual assessment to meet the obligations of this proposed by-law will be but about 1½ mills on the \$2, or about \$8 a year on every assessment of \$5,000, while the carriage of wheat for the distance we have named, twenty-five miles, will not exceed 2 cents per bushel. The saving in the carriage of one load of wheat a year will, therefore, pay the annual tax. It will further be remembered that while the R.R. debentures have but twenty years to run, the period during which the tax for the railway can only exist, the benefits from the road will last for all time to come. In addition to this the farmers will get the price for their grain at their door instead of losing time of men and teams carrying it to market and in this country, where the growing and reaping season is none too long at best, there is always a demand for teams at the plow whenever the ground is ready for it.

But this is not all, farm marketing will not consist of grain alone, and the benefits accruing from roads in marketing the latter will also be felt in the marketing of other produce. Time, too, almost incalculable, will be saved in the husbandman and business man himself, is a matter of great importance. The advantages to be derived in roads in the directions sketched above, are some of the reasons the proposed scheme should meet with general favor, but there are others we will outline, as soon as the by-law is before the people. No doubt some of the ratepayers who are already served from their convenience to the C.P.R. will raise objections to this proposition, but this should not be the case. Those who have been favored by Government forethought should not be unwilling to assist others who are less fortunate as the by-law is likely to be put in motion by the council on Wednesday next we will forego further observations until it is before the people, with the simple suggestion that they should see to the payment of monies impossible unless the people receive the equivalent.

PROSPECTUS!

Government of Canada Loan for \$4,000,000, 4-Per-Cent. Currency Bonds.

The Minister of Finance for the Dominion of Canada is authorized to receive tenders for a loan of \$4,000,000 Canadian dollars bearing interest at 4 per centum per annum payable half yearly on 1st May and 1st November of each year at his office in the office in the Finance Department, Ottawa.

The loan is issued under the authority of an Act of the Parliament of the Dominion of Canada passed during their last session (6th Victoria, cap. 2, sec. 4).

The object of the loan is partly to provide for the payment of debts incurred or redeemable in the course of the current year, and partly for expenditures on public works.

The principal of the loan now offered is to be repaid at Ottawa in twenty years.

Sale of bonds will receive bonds to bearer which may at any future time be converted into registered stock.

The subscription list will be opened on Wednesday, the 15th of October next, and will be closed Saturday, the 26th of oct. Next, at noon, and tenders in the usual manner will be received up to that date.

Tenders must be made for \$1,000, and in multiples of \$100.

The allotment of the loan will be made as soon as possible after the close of the subscription list, and amounts allotted will be payable on the 1st of November next, and bonds will be issued to bearers for that date.

Copies of this prospectus and terms of tender can be obtained from the undersigned, from the several Assistant Receiver General, Montreal, Quebec, Halifax, Saint John, Winnipeg, and Victoria, and from the Dominion Auditor at Charlottetown.

J. W. COURTEAU,
Deputy Minister of Finance,
Finance Department, Ottawa,
September 21st, 1881.

FORM OF TENDER FOR BONDS.

TENDER.

Government of Canada Loan for \$4,000,000, 4 per cent. Currency Bonds.

Amount tendered for \$... Rate... Per Cent.

Sir.—
I hereby tender for the sum of \$... nominal capita in the above mentioned issue in bonds to bearer, at the price of ... percent, and entitling me to accept the same, or any portion thereof, to be allotted to me, and to pay thereon at the said price and in conformity with the said terms of your prospectus of the 1st September, 1881.

Name.....
Address.....
Date.....

To the Honorable
The Minister of Finance,
Ottawa.

THE ROYAL ROUTE
CHICAGO, ST. PAUL,
Minneapolis & Omaha
AND
CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN
RAILWAYS.

Passenger cars of the Royal Routewhile all the luxuries of Modern Life are provided. The Cars luxurious, Smoking Room Sleepers, and Elegant Day and Night coaches for Passengers who do not ride in Sleeping cars, with no charge made for the first class. Passengers between Minneapolis, St. Paul and Council Bluffs, and between St. Paul and Council Bluffs, with through sleepers to Kansas City.

If you wish the best travelling accommodation always buy tickets over the Royal Route.

T. W. TEASDALE,
Genl. Pass. Agent,
Genl. Traffic Mgr.,
St. Paul.
F. W. CUSACK,
General Agent, 97 Main Street, Winnipeg.

Agents Wanted.

Read This

ONLY
\$3.50

The Greatest Offer ever made to the Canadian Public.

In order to increase our already large list of yearly subscribers to THE WEEKLY GLOBE, we make the following liberal and magnificent offer to every reader of this advertisement who wishes to take advantage of it at once.

FOR \$3.50

we will send to any address in Canada or the U. S.,

THE
Weekly Globe

from now to end December, 1884, and in addition, A HANDSOME NICKEL OPEN-FACED STEM-WINDING WATCH, a cut of which appears at head of this advertisement.

We claim the following advantages for it:

It is of convenient size; it is neat in appearance; it is a stem-winder, consequently requires no key; it is dust-proof, and a good time-keeper.

The above price includes postage upon Watch to any address in Canada or the United States.

This offer only holds good until January 20th, 1884.

We will start shipping watches on October 15th. Remittances should be sent at once, so as to enable us to procure necessary supply and fill orders with as little delay as possible. Address,

THE GLOBE PRINTING CO., Limited,
TORONTO.

The Great Dollar Paper.

THE GLOBE

is the largest and most popular newspaper in the Dominion.

It is published twice weekly, and is the greatest daily newspaper in Canada.

It is published in English, French and German.

CARBERRY.**Its Agricultural Show a Marked Success.**

On Wednesday of last week a reporter of this journal slipped away from the attractions of the Brandon fair to see what was going on at our sister town, and though the weather was cold, stormy and very disagreeable, he was astonished at the magnitude of the exhibition in that rising town.

Although the collection of cattle was not greater than might have been expected, the show of horses, of the general purpose class was much more extensive than the most sanguine could have expected showing evidently the farmers of the "Big Plain" mean progress and ultimate success in all their undertakings.

In sheep also there was an excellent exhibition notwithstanding the fact that but two years ago there was scarcely one to be found in all that territory.

Pigs of breed were very numerous, too, and their thinness visible to anyone having the slightest knowledge of the species.

The inside show, which occupied two large buildings was the subject for general admiration to all visitors present. There were no less than fifty samples of wheat, 25 of oats, 10 of peas and 20 of barley shown, which exceeded the exhibit at the Brandon Fair, took a good second place with the sight on the Provincial grounds. In cabbages, roots of all kinds and other garden products there was also a collection to gratify the curiosity of fanciers in this line. There were turnips three 45 inches in circumference, potatoes of most extensive growth, the beauty of Hebrew taking the lead, and other products in proportion. A collection of seeds shown by Mr. Stinson, which took a special premium, met with popular favor.

In the ladies' department, and display of fine arts, the collection was not, of course, as large as that of Brandon, though the samples in quilts, wreaths, tatting, crochet work, socks, etc., were of very superior merit.

A blacksmith's hammer made by John Rae displayed excellent mechanical skill.

Mr. Graham's sewing machines also took up considerable room and showed most excellent work.

In the dairy department the samples of butter, home-made bread, syrups, jellies, etc., etc., were very numerous and exquisite in production and the whole of the people of that town and its surroundings have every reason to congratulate themselves on their success, and the latter gives them bright assurances of even better success in the future. The prize list is as follows:

HORSES.
Heavy draught horse, stallion—J. McLaren, 1st.
General purpose stallion—D McCraig, 1st; J. Bailey, 2nd.
Broad mare—Geo Black, 1st; Jas Dodd, 2nd.
Colt of 1883—Jas Dodd, 1st; Joseph Shaw, 2nd.
Team in harness—G Hope, 1st; V E Casseling, 2nd.
3 year old colt—Thos Goggins, 1sc; J Bray, 2nd.
2 year old colt—J Murray 1st; Wm Hope, 2nd.
2 year old colt—J Murray, recommended, 1 year old colt—Wm Mc Kinnon, sr 1st; K Sutcliffe, 2nd.
Carriage horses—Team in harness—R Sutcliffe, 1st; Jas Shaw, 2nd.
Saddle horse—D Switzer, 1st; James McRae, 2nd.
Single drivers—H W White, 1st; Jas Lee, 2nd.
Riding ponies—Wm Logan, 1st; Walter Elliott, 2nd.
Mules, team in harness—J Bray, 1st; Alex McIntosh, 2nd.
Special prize given by D McCraig, Colt from "George"—Geo Black, 1st; James Dodd, 2nd.

CATTLE.
Dunham cattle, bull over two years—R Renwick, 1st; E Hope, 2nd; W E Spence, 3rd.
2 year old heifer—John Barren, 1st; W E Spence, 2nd.
1 year old heifer—R Renwick, 1st.
Bull of any age—R Renwick, 1st.
Grade cattle—Mich cos—J. Thompson, 1st; John Thompson, 2nd.
Heifer, 2 years old—A Kirk, 1st; W E Spence, 2nd.
Heifer, 1 year old—James Bray, 1st; R Renwick, 2nd.
Calf of 1883—Geo Bray, 1st & 2nd.
Herd of cattle—James Bray, 1st; W E Spence, 2nd.
Working oxen—J E Weid, 1st; G Spence, 2nd.
Fat cattle—John Barren, 1st; S J Thompson, 2nd.
Berkshire Hogs, over, any age—W E Spence, 1st.
Sow, over one year—John Barren, 1st and 2nd.
Boar, under one year—W E Spence, 1st.
Sow, under one year—W E Spence, 1st.
Grade Hogs, sow under one year—A Dunc, 1st.
Sow, over one year—George Bray, 1st.
Fat bear under one year—Thos Goggins, 1st.

SHEEP.
Ram—M Harkness, 1st.
Pair ewes—M Harkness, 1st.

COLLIE DOGS

D Morrison, 1st; S Hilland, 2nd.

POULTRY

Plymouth rock—Mrs P Lawrence, 1st; VE Cashman, 2nd.

Dark Brahma

—A Kirk, 1st.
Light Brahma—D Morrison, 1st; A Kirk, 2nd.

C. chins

—A Kirk, 1st.
Game—M Ellington 1st; W Williams, 2nd.

Collection of poultry

—D Morrison, 1st.
Grey geese—M Harkness, 1st.
White geese—Chas Lowes, 1st; Joseph Harkness, 2nd.

Turkeys

—Mrs Townsend, 1st; Jos Shaw, 2nd.

Ducks

—W H Muckle, 1st.
White legorn—C Lawrence, 1st; Mrs P Lawrence, 2nd.

GRAIN

Red Fife wheat—R Hope, 1st; Geo Dentsted, 2nd.

Black Oats

—C Lawrence, 1st; R Hope, 2nd.

White Oats

—John Stinson, 1st; James Bray, 2nd.

Barley

—Thos Moorhead, 1st; S Hilland, 2nd.

Peas

—R Keller, 1st; Thos Moorhead, 2nd.

Canary

—M Ellington, 1st.

Beans

—M Ellington, 2nd.

Collection of grain

—R Hope, 1st; John Stinson, 2nd.

ROOTS

Potatoes, early rose—V E Cassleman, 1st; R Connors, 2nd.

Beauty of Hebron

—John Barren, 1st; R Renwick, 2nd.

Pearlless

—D McShannock, 1st; John Stinson, 2nd.

Swede turnip

—I Humerton, 1st; W Babb, 2nd.

Yellow Aberdeen

—J Caithness, 1st; Joseph Shaw, 2nd.

Grey stone turnip

—R Morrison, M Ellington, 2nd.

Beets

—D McShannock, 1st; W J Switzer, 2nd.

Short horn carrot

—John Lee, 1st; Geo Hope, 2nd.

White carrot

—Chas Lowes, 1st; Geo Hope, 2nd.

Red carrot

—W. W. Ford, 1st; Geo. Hope, 2nd.

Intermediate

—Joseph Shaw, 1st.

Winter radish

—Chas Lowes, 1st; A McIntosh, 2nd.

Collection of roots

—Geo. Hope, 1st; W. Babb, 2nd.

GARDEN VEGETABLES

Red onions—W. Babb, 1st; Geo. Hope, 2nd.

Yellow onions

—W. Babb, 1st; W. G. Alcock, 2nd.

Pickling onions

—S Hilland, 1st; A Kirk, 2nd.

Cauliflower

—Geo Hope, 1st.

Wunting-tatti cabbage

—W G Alcock, 1st; John Lee, 2nd.

Red cabbage

—Geo Hope, 1st.

Rhubarb

—W G Alcock, 1st.

Parsley

—Chas Lowes, 1st.

Citron

—W Babb, 1st; Mrs Kable, 2nd.

Cucumbers

—A Dosney, 1st.

DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES

Home made buns—A Kirk, 1st; W G Alcock, 2nd.

Home made bread

—R Hope, 1st; A Kirk, 2nd.

Home made soap

—Miss Dennstedt, 1st; James Bray, 2nd.

Heavy coverlet

—M McLaren, 1st; James Graham, 2nd.

Home made mitts

—Miss Lynch, 1st; John Lee, 2nd.

Home made white yarn

—Jos Shaw, 1st; D Morrison, 2nd.

Home made colored yarn

—James Kind, 1st; Jos Dempsey, 2nd.

Rug Rug

—W H Muckle, 1st; D Switzer, 2nd.

Home made stockings

—Jas McKinnon, 1st; W G Alcock, 2nd.

Home made socks

—Jos Shaw, 1st; Easter Olmstead, 2nd.

DAIRY PRODUCTS

Butter, 50lbs—Geo Hope, 1st; R Morrison, 2nd.

Butter, 25lbs

—Jas Bray, 1st; R Sutcliff, 2nd.

Roll butter

—R Sutcliff, 1st; James Bray, 2nd.

Home made cheese

—Jas Bray, 1st; Joseph Shaw, 2nd.

LADIES WORK

Broiding with silk—Mrs A Anderson, 1st; C Gaban, 2nd.

Broiding with cotton

—John Lee, 1st.

Crochet work

—W Babb, 1st; M McLaren, 2nd.

Embroidery on muslin

—Mrs A C McCall, 1st.

Embroidery on cotton

—Mrs A C McCall, 1st; Mrs M Wise, 2nd.

Embroidery with silk

—Mrs A C McCall, 1st; C Gaban, 2nd.

Fancy netting

—Jos Shaw, 1st; R F Lyon, 2nd.

Fancy knitting

—Mrs Kable, 1st; A Kirk, 2nd.

Berlin wool work, flat

—Mrs M Wise, 1st; W Babb, 2nd.

Berlin wool work, raised

—R F Lyon, 1st.

Fancy table cloth

—Mrs A C McCall, 1st; C Gaban, 2nd.

Mrs M Wise

—2nd.

Gents shirt, home made

—C Gaban, 1st; H McLean, 2nd.

Pincushion

—Mrs Kable, 1st.

Pincushion

—Mrs Kable, 1st; W Babb, 2nd.

Knitted quilt

—Mrs A C McCall, 1st; Mrs A Androu, 2nd.

Tatting

—Mrs M Wise, 1st; Mrs A C McCall, 2nd.

Quilt patchwork

—John Lee, 1st; Miss Hope, 2nd.

Quilt friendship

—Jos Shaw, 1st; M McLaren, 2nd.

Crewel work

—Mrs A C McCall, 1st.

Knitted quilt

—Mrs A Androu, 1st; W Babb, 2nd.

Tatted set

—W Babb, 1st; Mrs A C McCall, 2nd.

Worked slippers

—C Gaban, 1st; Lizzie Bookfield, 2nd.

Wool tidy

—W G Alcock, 1st; W Babb, 2nd.

Wax work

—Mrs M Wise, 1st.

Suit of ladies underwear

—Mrs A Anderson, 1st; Jos Shaw, 2nd.

FINE ARTS

Oil painting—E E Seaton, 1st; G H Measham, 2nd.

Water colors—E E Seaton, 1st; James Muckle, 2nd.

Pencil drawing—Lizzie Bookfield, 1st; James Muckle, 2nd.

Pen and ink drawing—E E Seaton, 1st.

Collection of preserves—A Downey, 1st.

MISCELLANEOUS

Collection of stuffed birds—H W White, 1st; E E Seaton, 2nd.

Collection of flowers in pots—Miss Hope, 1st.

Collection of flowers from Garden—H W White, 1st.

Harness, farm sett—E Morton, 1st.

Harness, single carriage sett—E Morton, 1st.

Best hand made hammer—J Rae, 1st.

Collection of grain in head—John Stinson, 1st; Joseph Shaw, 2nd.

COLLECTOR'S HALL!

Cor. Rosser Ave. and 8th St, Brandon.

A complete stock of

DRUGS AND DRUGGISTS' SUPPLIES

of the best quality always on hand. Prescriptions and orders carefully attended to

A LARGE STOCK OF**BEST MACHINE OILS,**

Selling at bottom prices.

A. FLEMING,

M. D

A WIFE MURDERED HANGED.

PITTSBURG, Pa., October 4.—James McSteen, who murdered his wife on the 9th of June, 1882, was hanged in the jail yard here this morning. A crowd of about 300 persons stood in the jail yard and witnessed the execution. McSteen died easily at eighteen minutes past eleven o'clock. He slept well last night, and ate a hearty breakfast this morning. His confessor, the Rev. Father Ward, accompanied him to the scaffold. McSteen told the sheriff that he forgave everybody and died in peace.

MESTEEN'S CRIME.

Before the murder of his wife, McSteen resided with her, their three children and his stepson, in a little shanty on the banks of the Monon-gahela river, about midway between Greenwood and Brown stations, on the Baltimore and Ohio railroad. The station was known as Liggett, and consisted of a settlement of four families occupying four dilapidated log structures, each surrounded by weedy patches of vegetables. The buildings were on the property of a slum owner, and as their location was undesirable, and the huts themselves almost ruins for the past twenty years, the families of Irish laborers have squatted in them, where they are free from the world, and also from rent. The McSteen family occupied the centre shanty. Its doors were made of rough boards. The trees overhead prevented one from standing upright, while the windows at the side let in very little light. The house was divided into two rooms with one door communicating with the outside and fronting on the railroad. McSteen worked at the Glenwood Steel Works, on night turn, and made fair wages, but little of this money the poor wife saw. He stinted the family allowance, and bought only what was necessary to keep life in their bodies.

AN AWFUL DISCOVERY.

At about four o'clock in the afternoon of the 9th of June, 1882, McSteen told his stepson, Patrick Toole, to go into the yard and drive the chickens out of there. The lad did as he was told, and in a few minutes saw his stepfather walk from the front of the house. The child soon after went into the kitchen where he saw his mother lying on the floor and the warm blood streaming over the boards. The boy ran out screaming that his father was a murderer. He met a Mrs. Welsh, who lives in a little house near by, and the two together gave alarm and told a large gang of railroad laborers laying a second track near by. As McSteen saw that his crime was discovered, he started on a keen run to the Glenwood depot. The laborers all threw down their tools and gave chase. The murderer had a good start and ran well, but among the laborers Nathan Miles was a rapid pedestrian, and he extricated the others. As McSteen reached the depot, a train glided in and started again almost immediately. McSteen got into the smoking car, and Miles just caught the rear car and swung himself on.

A TERRIBLE DEED.

The rest of the men went back to the shanty. It took little examination to show how the crime had been effected. A great gash in the woman's skull behind the right ear and a bloody axe with a handle more than three feet long, standing against the wall told how the man had crept up stealthily behind her, and with one brutal deadly blow sunk the weapon into her brain. The wounded woman was taken up and laid on the best, where she died a few hours afterwards. On Miles arriving in this city he caused the arrest of McSteen whom he had followed all the way from the scene of the murder. McSteen was tried in September, 1882, and found guilty. On the 9th of last August he was sentenced to be hanged today.

While the steamer Kenoza was lying at the wharf at Bracebridge by the aid of a line, the rope broke, dislodged Robert McDonald, one of the crew, who was standing on the pier into the water. After swimming a few strokes he sank before any assistance could be given.

A special despatch from Taapechua brings news of an awful scourge that is visiting the people of this section. It is described as something resembling the black small-pox, its ravages are terrific. Out of a population of 10,000 there are 1,200 already dead. Business is entirely suspended, and the panic stricken people are flying from the place. The dead are being carried away, buried without rite or ceremony. In many cases decomposition set in so rapidly that death, intensifying the condition, increases the difficulties.

EX-LIEUT. GOVERNOR MORRIS.

This gentleman was not present at the reading of the address to Lieut.-Governor Aikens, and a written reply was therefore sent to the Mayor, of which the following is a copy:—

Brandon, 10th October, 1883.
To W. Winter, Esq., Mayor of the Corporation of Brandon.

GENTLEMEN.—Permit me to thank you for the kind congratulations you tendered me yesterday, in the address presented to His Honor the Lieut.-Governor, in the Hall of the Agricultural Society. I was not in the building till after the presentation of your address, and was unaware of your intention thus to honor me. It was indeed pleasing to receive, after so long an interval, your approval of my administration when I served the Crown as Lieut.-Governor of Manitoba and the Northwest Territories. The years from 1872 to 1877 were Constructive ones. The judicial system of the country had to be put into work—the Legislature had to adopt its course, and legislators had to train themselves for their duties; responsible government had to be introduced, alliances had to be effected with the Indian tribes, who, as one of them expressed it to me, "already heard the heavy tramp of the Legion of incoming white men on their soil." In a word preparations had to be made for the attracting to this great lone land a population to make it blossom as the rose. In these preparations I had some share, and you fully express my feelings when you say "that I must view with particular gratification the progress which this Province has made." I do so, and I see in that progress the evidence and the harbinger of a mighty progress in the future.

In 1872 I landed at Fort Garry and found in all its vicinage some 300 inhabitants. You know its present greatness. During the years of 1873-74-75 and '76 I was engaged in the summers in treating with the Indians in all parts of Manitoba, &c., the Northwest Territories—from Burnside to Fort Ellice, in 1875, as I drove over the beautiful prairie, I passed but three houses in a distance of some 250 miles. As I went westward the solitude of the vast expanse of rich territory became oppressive, and I looked forward to the day when population would flow in and rich crops of grain would take the place of ocean-like expanse of herbage, gay with brilliant flowers.

I return after ten years from my first arrival in Manitoba and what do I find? The country filling up with the very pick and choice of the people of the older provinces, and of other nations. Towns, villages, centres of activity and industry arising everywhere, backed and supported by the very best class of farmers, who are after all the basis of the material prosperity of a country such as this.

I see the iron road being built to link the Atlantic and Pacific in a way unparalleled in the history of modern enterprises. And what is the conclusion I derive from all this? That no one can estimate the progress that the north-western portion of our Dominion will make in the next decade.

Mr. Mayor and gentlemen, in the history of a new country like this, with such vast resources and so enormous a territory, the bounds forward are so great that ten years is fully equal to fifty years in the life of the older provinces.

The presence of this two year old city, so choicely built on a hill, with its beautiful streets, fine buildings, schools, churches and municipal institutions, is a bright example. I admire the tone of earnestness that pervades your address—it is ring in that of right good metal, content with your lot, proud of your city and surrounding country—you cannot but go on and prosper. That you will quit yourselves like men of high purpose I doubt not and with the people in all our provinces doing their part also, this Dominion of ours cannot but be recognized as the brightest jewel in the British Crown.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

ALEXANDER MORRIS.

MANITOBA TEACHERS.

Second Convention of the Western Association.

The Second Convention of the Western Manitoba Teacher's Association will be held in the Rapid City school October 18th and 19th, 1883. The programme is as follows:

Thursday, October 18th—10 a. m.—Teaching arithmetic to beginners. Mr. L. M. Grimmett, Grand Valley. "The teacher's work." Mr. W. F. Montgomery, Minnedosa. 2 p. m.—Election of officers and regular business of the association. "School-room discipline," Mr. D. H. Lent, Langdale.

Public meeting, Thursday evening to be addressed by J. B. Somerset, Esq., Supt. of Education; Ven. Archdeacon Pinkham, and others.

Friday, October 19th—10 a. m.—"Positive and negative influence of culture," Tina Allan, Rapid City. "Geography," T. J. Lamont, Brandon. 2 p. m.—Rural schools in Manitoba, S. J. McKee, B. A. Rapid City.

It is stated in Montreal that the C. P. R. has abandoned its intention to build a bridge over the St. Lawrence at Lachine, and has selected a site at St. Anne's, further west.

While a freight train on the Lake Shore railroad was standing at the station at Pittsford, Mich., a second freight train approached, and before it could be stopped plunged into the caboose, wrecking it, and killing Mrs. Rogers, of Hudson, Mich.; Mr. Warwick, of Brian, O., and an unknown man. Mrs. Weaver, of Hudson, Mich., had her legs crushed, and will probably die. Mr. Horbord, of Pittsford, had his leg broken. The wreck took fire, and several cars were destroyed. The accident was due to the carelessness of the men of the leading train, who failed to get the signals out far enough to stop the second train.

The Brandon

DAILY AND WEEKLY

MAIL

Book and Job

PRINTING

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Contains Large Stocks of Fine Stationery, Plain and Fancy Types, Brilliant Ink, and other materials necessary to First Class Printing.

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Circulars,
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Programmes,
Hand Bills,
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Tickets, etc.

Books,
Pamphlets,
Catalogues,

Price Lists,
Society Reports,
By-Laws,

Are rapidly put in type, and printed by Presses, which deliver their work with marvellous accuracy and effect. All kinds of Wood Cuts brought out to perfection.

POSTERS

And Dodgers.

All descriptions of Poster work executed with neatness and dispatch. Having added a large number of fonts to our Poster Type we are now in a position to turn out First Class Work.

Orders from any part of the District for

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PRINTING

Promptly Executed at Reasonable Rates.

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BRANDON, MAN.

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Company.

Burdock Blood Bitters.
ACTS UPON THE BOWELS, LIVER, KIDNEYS AND THE BLOOD.

TO THE FORE.

SCOTT & PAISLEY

Are abreast of the times, and anticipating the wants of the public in

DRY GOODS, CLOTHING & GENTS

FURNISHINGS.

Are piled from garret to cellar with seasonable Goods.

Just Received. Black and Colored Velveteens,

Ulster Cloths, Dress Silks, Satins, Silk Velvets.

NAVY, WHITE AND GREY FLANNELS.

DAVIE REESOR'S
That's "THE PLACE."

Does Your Watch
TAKE IT TO



A SUPERIOR LOT OF WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELRY, SILVERWARE, SPECTACLES & JEWELRY GOODS

Now in Stock and being Continually added. Just in another

Daisy Lot 18 K. Solid Gold Rings.

REMEMBER THE PLACE. CALL EARLY AND CALL OFTEN.

D. A. REESOR,

Practical Watchmaker and Jeweller, Rosser Avenue, Brandon.

MUNRO & WARWICK.

**Tinware, Stoves
OF ALL KINDS INCLUDING THE CELEBRATED
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Also Lamps, Cutlery, &c.

ROSSER AVE, NEAR SIXTH STREET.

MUNRO & WARWICK, TINSMITHS.

QUIGLEY BROTHERS.

The Largest and Cheapest Stock of Dry Goods.

The Largest and Cheapest Stock of Clothing.

The Largest and Cheapest Stock of Gents' Furnishings.

The Largest and Cheapest Stock of Boots & Shoes.

The Largest and Cheapest Stock of Groceries.

The Largest and Cheapest Stock of Provisions

We will not be undersold by any house in town.

Call and Examine for Yourselves.

Remember the place. Corner store, Richard's Block, corner Rosser Avenue and Sixth Street.

QUIGLEY BROS.

THE BRANDON WEEKLY MAIL.

BRANDON POST OFFICE.

Arrival and Departure of Mails.

MAILS FOR DISPATCH
are closed at this office as follows:
For the east - - - - - 12:35 p.m.
For the west - - - - - 1:35 p.m.
Souris and Mota route, Friday at 7 a.m.
Tuesday and Thursday route, Friday at 7 a.m.
Melford and Souris Mouth route, Monday and Thursday at 7 a.m.
Rapid City and Minnedosa route, Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 1 p.m.
MAIL ARRIVING AT THIS OFFICE.
From the east - - - - - 1:35 p.m.
From the west - - - - - 1:30 p.m.
Souris and Mota route, Thursday at 3 p.m.
Tuesday and Thursday route, Thursday at 4 p.m.
Melford and Souris Mouth route, Tuesday and Friday at 5 p.m.
Rapid City route, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 1 p.m.

OFFICE HOURS.

This office is open daily, Sundays excepted, from 8 a.m. until 7 p.m. Money order branch open from 10 a.m. till 3 p.m. Registered matter must be in 15 minutes before mail closes.

J. C. KAVANAGH,
Post Master.

Traveller's Guide!

RAILROAD TIME TABLES!

Corrected According to Latest Official Tables.

Canadian Pacific Railway Co.

On and after June 17th, 1883, trains will move as follows:

	Going East	Going West
Leave Winnipeg,	Arrive 6:30 p.m.	Leave 8 a.m.
Portage la Prairie	4:05	Arrive 10:30 a.m.
BRANDON	1:00	Arrive 1:30 p.m.
Broadview	5:00	Arrive 1:30 p.m.
Red River	10:05	Arrive 1:30 p.m.
Moose Jaw	8:30	Arrive 1:30 p.m.
Swift Current	1:30 p.m.	Arrive 1:30 p.m.
Maple Creek	5:25 a.m.	Arrive 12:30 p.m.
Medicine Hat	Leave 12:30 p.m.	Arrive 1:30 p.m.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
P. MORSE,
Manufacturer and Wholesale dealer in
CONFECTIIONERY, BREAD, BISCUITS,
etc., etc.
All Orders Promptly Filled.

10th Street and Rosser Ave.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1883.

TOWN TOPICS

Nell Stachan, of Birth, is removing to Ontario to spend the winter.

Mr. Sutinay, late clerk with Mr. Freeland, goes east to spend the winter.

N. Elder, of t.p. 7, 21 west, lost the produce of 15 acres in stocks the other day by a prairie fire.

The family of the Rev. Mr. Jukes, Minnedosa, have arrived at that town from England.

The store return at Souris (Plum Creek) is said to be his class this year, all things considered.

C. C. Hillwell was taxed \$8.50, on the 15th, for a general spree. He says the spree was worth the money.

The case against Lang and Jackey, for non-payment of wages, referred to last week, was settled out of Court.

The Round House at Rat Portage was destroyed by fire on Sunday. Three C.P.R. engines were destroyed, and the total loss will run up to \$100,000. Insured in three companies.

James Whalen, arrested at the Shelingang across the river some days since, served the last of his confinement Wednesday, and was liberated.

Mr. L. D. Hamilton Assistant Land Commissioner (C.P.R.), left for a southern trip Monday afternoon, to inspect the Company's lands south of the R.R. as far as the coast fields. He will have a long trip of it.

At the annual meeting of the Rainy Lake Lumber Co., Saturday last, Hugh Sutherland M.P., was re-elected president, and Mr. Buckingham secretary. The company are going to build mills at Rat Portage, of even greater capacity than those destroyed.

A charge against W. Tuft, a news agent on the C.P.R., for enriching a passenger out of a V, in a game of chance, was dismissed by the P.M. on Monday. On the trial there was but oath against each, and the case was therefore dismissed, but his guilt, in popular feeling, is none the less. It appears that after the arrest, on the 10th, his friends offered money to the plaintiff to put in no appearance on the trial. There are others who say Tuft is rather a tough egg, and his confinement for five days may serve him some good purpose.

The Saskatchewan Coal Co. have at length effected such arrangements as will give citizens reasonably cheap fuel this winter. The C.P.R. have reduced the rates, and this will admit of the coal being sold at \$10 per ton. It appears to us the company could well afford to still further reduce their charges without suffering in any inconvenience. As a rule the company calculate on charging an up-charge to pay returned expenses, and that being the case, when loading and unloading the coal costs them nothing, they can afford to go on better. They give the M. and N.W. freights from Winnipeg to Portage la Prairie, at 73 cents, when they charge the public four times that figure, and cert'ly they can afford to cut on such a commodity as coal, under the circumstances.

On Monday afternoon a serious, if not fatal accident, held Thomas Buckley, an employee at the new court house. It appears he was standing on the corner brackets during some pointing when the brackets gave way precipitating him to the ground, a distance of thirty-five feet. After falling he remained unconscious for some time, and when taken to the boarding house hard by, where the kindest attention was shown him, it was found that his hip and three ribs were broken, and his shoulder dislocated besides, being otherwise badly injured internally. It is, as yet, difficult to say how his case may terminate. Since the foregoing was put in the type the unfortunate man expired from the result of his injuries. On Wednesday his brother arrived from Winnipeg to take charge of his remains.

The Marquis of Lorne and the Princess left Canada for good on Monday last.

A. C. Perry has moved into his new quarters, next door to his former stand.

Rapid City is erecting a "cooler" to enclose the drunks in that temperate (?) town.

Rigby & Co. are opening a new cabinet shop on the corner of 8th street and Rosser Avenue.

The new C.P.R. depot is being bricked outside, which will add much to the appearance of the building.

Cole & Sanders have removed from the corner of 7th Street, to the corner of 9th Street and Rosser Avenue.

W. Scott, warden, purposes taking a trip to the Rockies, and to return in time for Council meeting, Wednesday next.

Joseph Batty, of Rapid City, received a useful gash in the hand the other day while cutting bands for a threshing machine.

With commendable enterprise Mr. T. E. Kelly is erecting a fine two-story warehouse on 9th street, Mr. Mitchell, contractor.

About 400 names were attached to the petitions to the county council praying for the submission of a \$140,000 bonus by-law in aid of the Rapid City Central and Brandon Southern railways.

Mr. Falk, the Swedish delegate, has made arrangements for the cultivation of Mr. McNamee's magnificent farm, and will place three of his countrymen, whom he considers skilled farmers, upon it in time for the spring's operations.

It is said, now that the Winnipeg South Western has passed into the hands of the C.P.R., the latter are going to push the construction with all possible despatch. We hope the report is true for the sake of the people who have been so long waiting for connection with the outside world.

Timewell, an oversight, which we deeply regret, the proper credit was not given to Mrs. Chapman for her exhibit at the late Brandon fair.

In all she had some twenty-five entries of pianos, organ, oil paintings, water color sketches, etc., which were greatly admired for their style and finish. Mr. Cleaver presided at one of the organs during most of the time and showed his proficiency to excellent advantage.

J. E. Woodworth, Esq., was in the city today (Thursday) on his return from Winnipeg whether he had gone in the interest of his coal mines. He reports business quite up to his expectations and the turn-out at the mines satisfactory in every respect. He certainly deserves credit for the manager in which he has had of the C.P.R. to effect two sweeping reductions in coal freight, to give the public fuel at a reasonable figure.

The 12th street print makes a serious charge of robbery against some of the Aldermen in connection with the tender for the tank, that the public would like to see in different shape. If the organ has a foundation for its statement it knows the names of the guilty officials, and in justice to the innocent members of the board it ought to bring them out at once. As the case now stands, the whole Board of Works, if not more, the Aldermen, stand indicted by the Government for the worst of offensives, and the public would like to see what it amounts to. Give the ratepayers the name & place.

To test the quality of the soil, and the suitability of the seasons for crop growing, west of Moose Jaw, the C.P.R. have decided on an unique system of farming. On Friday evening a train passed through the city under charge of Mr. McTavish to commence the experiment. The modus operandi will be this, in so far as the breaking is concerned,—when they have reached the locality where a commencement is to be made, they will unload their four cars of mules and horses and break during the day, and in the evening reshod and proceed westward during the night some forty miles more, and in the morning repeat the operations of the previous day. In this way no time will be lost, as the operations will sleep while the train is moving. All necessary supplies are of course with them on the train. In the spring backseeding and sowing will be done on the same principle, and when harvest time arrives the capabilities of the entire west will be fully ascertained.

On Monday last W. Cleaver, of the Portage, every keeper, was in town, looking after what he considered an erratic newspaper man. It appears that on the 27th of September, a man of gentlemanly address (and all newspaper men have that), giving his name as McMill, and claiming to be a newspaper reporter, engaged a horse from him for two or three days to drive to Gladstone and perhaps west of it. On the 5th instant he wrote a letter from Fort Ellice, saying his trip was necessarily longer than he thought it would be, but he would be back in two or three days. On making inquiries at the Portage, Cleaver learned the man bought some goods in that town and forgot to pay for them. Also he forgot to settle his board bill at the Bell View. This naturally aroused Cleaver's curiosity, and he came here for information. On his arrival he learned his man had been at Rapid City doing some business in the Land Office, and went west. On Wednesday Cleaver went to Rapid City to learn what he could of the newspaper man, but with what luck we have not learned up to going to press. There is something suspicious about the business whatever it may turn out to be.

The Brandon Library Association met in the City Hall on Wednesday evening, to the number of 17. The only business to be done was the election of officers, which was proceeded with the following results:—President, Mr. Patterson; T. M. Day, J. A. Christie and Geo. Thomas, vice-presidents in this order; Mr. Campbell, secretary; Mr. Smart, treasurer; Mr. Patterson, librarian; and the Judge of the W.J.P., the president, and the Mayor during their terms of office trustees. An executive committee, consisting of fifteen members of the association was also elected. The liability of mistake is now most likely to occur in the discharge of duty by the librarian. We have every reason to believe Mr. Patterson is a competent man, but he cannot be expected to devote the time necessary to the office for the consideration of proposed to offer. Day by day, if the institution be properly managed, its importance will increase, and a considerable money is likely to be sunk in the purchase of literature, the librarian ought to be paid enough to be present whenever volumes are charged, and to be sufficiently interested to see that they are properly handled while in use. During this bill, the account was referred back on motion.

Al. Sifton favored referring back for further explanations.

Pilling and Duncan thought that when Mr. Molesworth was paid for work under the same circumstances there should be no objections to pay this bill. The account was referred back on motion.

Al. Sifton wanted to know if any committee, or any chairman of a committee had power to

CITY COUNCIL.

Considerable Breezy March Weather, but no Damage Done to Property.

This body met in regular session on Monday, the Mayor in the chair, and Alds. Cameron, Smart, Duncan, Evans, Sifton, Pilling, Johnston, Fraser and Rose present. The minutes of last meeting read and confirmed.

COMMUNICATIONS

Were read from the returning officer with reference to by-law 59, stating it was carried by four of a majority, the vote being 46 to 42. Ordered to be filed.

From Lieut.-Governor Morris, enclosing his reply to the address at the Agricultural Society. Ordered to be filed.

From W. Senkbeil and others, asking for a box drain on 9th street, referred to Board of Works.

From Mr. Timewell, asking for a cheque of \$150 for services rendered in connection with the Registry office and Post office tower; also three separate committee reports. On reading Mr. Timewell's letter, Ald Smart considered the demand excessive, but what was right should be paid.

Ald. Duncan understood \$60 was to be the full charge.

Ald. Cameron, though chairman of the Board of Works, could throw no light on the subject.

Ald. Evans believed some arrangement as to charge had been made, but he did not know the particulars.

Ald. Sifton moved \$100 be paid on account.

Ald. Rose that \$150 be paid.

Ald. Smart that \$50 be paid.

Ald. Duncan wanted to know if the amount covered the supervision of the structures or the plan only.

Ald. Smart and Duncan—That the matter be referred to the Board of Works.

Lost, and a resolution voting \$100 was carried.

The special committee to purchase a team reported they bought an outfit minus the wagon for \$525 from Peter Grant. Report adopted.

LICENSE AND POLICE REPORT.

That the annexed accounts be paid Bill for dog licenses.....\$1.00

A D McCull, dog tags.....30.00

Miller & McQueen, batons.....1.00

Sun office.....6.50

D H Lanton, painting.....2.25

W Colwell and P Grant, special police, each.....8.00

D Reid, police duty.....29.00

A E Hopper for transfer of license be granted.

That \$24 be refunded to W Barton, license. Report adopted.

FINANCE REPORT.

That the application of York be filed.

That the communication of W Barr be referred to the Chairman of Finance.

That the following accounts be paid:

Sun office.....\$18.00

Sun office, by law 59.....91.00

City Chamberlain.....31.00

Registrar, rent of safe.....5.00

Report adopted.

BOARD OF WORKS

That these accounts be paid:

Final estimate for approaches on 9th street per contractor Cameron be paid.....\$141.96

Estimate, J. D. Bowley.....400.00

Pondier & Brownlee.....159.00

Wilson & Co, Hardware.....15.25

Mail office.....6.00

J A Christie, lumber.....177.69

It also included estimate of contractor Cameron for street grading.

That petition of John McLean for crossing on 9th street be granted.

That tender of White for the new tank at \$1.150 be accepted if properly secured, and that if not, the work be given the next lowest tenderer.

Ald. Cameron in explanation said he did not favor payment of Pondier & Brownlee's account without further explanation, but was overruled on the committee.

Ald. Fraser understood they were to make their payment re McLaren in ward out of commissions.

Ald. Duncan applied to them for an explanation, and was satisfied with what they told him; this bill was for work and measurements, made a second time at the special request of the council. They made no charge for what they were to do under a commission.

Al. Sifton favored referring back for further explanations.

Pilling and Duncan thought that when Mr. Molesworth was paid for work under the same circumstances there should be no objections to pay this bill. The account was referred back on motion.

Ald. Fraser and Smart wanted to know if any committee, or any chairman of a committee had power to

award a contract to any parties other than those whose offers might be accepted by the council. Ald. Cameron, they contended, over stepped his jurisdiction in letting the street contract to Cameron when Matheson declined to enter into contract.

Pilling defended the course Ald. Cameron had taken.

Ald. Rose thought it would be better to refer all such business to open council.

Ald. Johnston said Ald. Cameron acted in good faith, but should avoid the like again.

Pilling—it could not occur again, as security was now asked from all.

Ald. Duncan—the mayor and Ald. Cameron had put their feet into it by completing Cameron's contract, and the council had now no alternative but submit.

The mayor said he signed the contract without ever reading it, believing everything was in order.

Ald. Sifton opposed the passage of last item in that the lowest tenderer could well afford to lose his deposit, if he was in collusion with the next above, and the latter could well afford from his offer to recoup the lowest for his forfeit, and have a good margin left.

Pilling and Duncan approved of letting the second lowest have the work, if the first declined, as too much time would be lost in referring to the council again, and besides it was now getting late in the season, the work would cost more anyway.

Johnston—The council should see they did not leave themselves in a position for any one to take the advantage of them and take no other.

Motion of Sifton and Frazer to refer the matter back to council if lowest tenderer declined, was carried. Report adopted as amended.

Smart and Evans—That the deputation of the Brandon Public Library be heard.

Messrs. Petersen, Hughes, Christie and Hanbury then addressed the council on the advantages to the town of a public library. The Government made no provision for aiding these institutions, so the people who desired them should handle the matter themselves. There was about \$650 subscribed by the people; a members ship fee of \$2 would be charged, and the council should grant \$500 more.

Ald. Duncan feared the enterprise could not aid the enterprise there were so many things to provide for. Report referred to Finance Committee.

Pilling, in reply to a query, said the special committee had not yet purchased a wagon, but were on the lookout for one.

Duncan wanted to know what was being done to keep the brass band together, after the expenditures made. The council should also see that insurance was effected on all institutions honored or otherwise aided by the council.

A dust now took place between Alds Evans and Pilling, touching the location of the sleeping apartments of the engineer. Pilling thought they should be in the fire hall and Evans was certain across the street was near enough.

In reply to Evans, Smart said the deed for the cemetery was signed.

Evans feared the ground selected was not dry enough.

Johnston believed the council had not made the best choice, the south east corner was the best.

Pilling favored 50 acres on the s.w. $\frac{1}{4}$ of Matheson's lot.

Duncan thought it should be near the highway to be accessible in deep snow.

Sifton—Notice of motion to amend by-law 59.

Smart and Sifton—That Duncan be appointed chairman of Band Committee in the room of Mr. Woodward.

Pilling and Duncan—That \$50 a month be paid a competent teacher for two months.

Sifton opposed payment in the winter season as there would be no outdoors exercise.

Duncan thought \$50 a month cheap tuition, and it would take six months instead of one to drill a band.

Evans and Pilling—That a motion for payment of a bandmaster was lost.

Smart and Duncan—A motion to pay note of four thousand dollars in the bank.

Fraser and Rose—That the Chairman of Works repair streets as soon as possible.

Evans and Pilling—That Chalmers and Duncan pay Grant \$525 for team and harness. Carried.

Evans said the horses purchased were left at his stable at a moderate charge till a place was prepared for them.

Sifton and Pilling—That coal be purchased for the use of the fire hall.

Duncan and Pilling—That an efficient band master be engaged at \$25 per month. On the year and days being taken, it was declared carried.

though voted down a few minutes before.

An account of Bower, Blackburn & Porter was referred to Finance Committee.

Pilling and Sifton—That the council purchase 50 acres of